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SPEECH OF HON. JAMES C. JONES.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. CASS. The Senator is mistaken in a point of fact.

Mr. JONES. If he had constitutional difficulties I bow to them.

Mr. CASS. I did not receive Kossuth.

Mr. JONES. Was not the Senator a member of the committee?

Mr. CASS. I was; but I was not present at the reception of Kossuth.

Mr. JONES. Then the Senator was deficient in performing his duty.

Mr. CASS. The resolution did not require me to be there. It was a volunteer act on the part of the other two gentlemen of the committee. I was busy at the time.

Mr. JONES. In the debate on this question it was stated by a member of the committee that they had received him. He did not say whether all the committee were present; but the Senator from New York stated distinctly to the Senate that the committee had received Kossuth and conveyed him to Brown's Hotel, there to be entertained. I do not know whether all the committee were present or not, and I do not care.

Mr. SEWARD. It is due to the honorable and distinguished Senator from Michigan that I should state that the arrangements for the reception of Kossuth were made by the chairman of the committee (Mr. SHELDES) and myself; and that the honorable and distinguished Senator from Michigan did not attend us in making the arrangements, nor in receiving Kossuth, nor in taking leave of him. These duties were performed by us, he being excused from attending on account of his age, dignity, and position.

Mr. JONES. Of Tennessee. Mr. President, it just resolves itself into this: The Senator from Michigan, on the committee, from his age, dignity, and position, was excused from attending by the others. It seems that he was not there; I did not know it; and if the Senator had not manifested some more feeling than I thought my remarks called for, I should not have responded. I am sorry he was not present on that occasion. I hope he will not be absent on some other occasions hereafter. I alluded to the phrase "deep concern," used in his resolution, and I gave it all the explanation which he can possibly claim under his speech; and I stated distinctly that my objection to the term was its equivocal import, that it was left to the construction of every gentleman, according to his whim or caprice, to interpret it as he pleased. That was my objection. Nothing more. Now, does the Senator attempt to give any better explanation? It stands just where he first left it. But the Senator quotes from the speech of Lord Palmerston to prove that England coincides with us on this great question. Why, does not that distinguished Senator know that the very opinions and principles which were proclaimed by Lord Palmerston cost him his seat, and that a new dynasty, a new set of principles, has been avowed as the policy of the Government of England? Why, it is manifest to all that England does not mean to take the position to which some have assigned her. Then, where are we left? To fight the battles solitary and alone. England can have no relations of alliance with us in such a cause. We can anticipate no participation in it from the Government of England.

The Senator says that I do him injustice when I talk about sympathy being delayed so long. Why, I am sure he could not have listened to my speech, for I applied not one single, solitary remark of that to him. My remarks on that subject were applied alone to the Senator from New York; for, although a very young man, and certainly very unaccustomed to conflicts of this sort, particularly with one so distinguished as the Senator from Michigan, I have learned one thing, never to make an assault unless I know that I can back it. I know very well that that Senator has offered resolutions to which he refers. I have read it, and I have read his speech on the subject, and I am very happy that the Senator has given me an opportunity to speak of that resolution. It was not directed in favor of Hungary against Russia, but was simply a resolution of inquiry to know whether it was not proper and expedient to discontinue our diplomatic relations with Austria. Then we heard very little of that boundless sympathy that seems to fill and heave the bosoms of Senators. Now, he inveighs strongly against Austria, and he did at that time, but that was after the conflict had ended. The time for the struggle had passed away. When the mighty struggle was going on, while

Hungary was bleeding at every pore, when she was oppressed in all her borders; and when the hordes were upon her, why was not that voice heard then? To come afterwards and offer a resolution to discontinue diplomatic relations with Austria was a very poor consolation to Hungary when she had fought and bled, and was then in chains and suffering. If sympathy avails anything, it is when we are suffering. If succor is to be tended, let it come when we are fighting, and not when we have fallen. That is the point I make.

I did not say one word on that subject in relation to the Senator from Michigan. My remarks in relation to it were addressed to the Senator from New York. But he says there are several reasons why we should adopt his resolution, and protest which it contains. What are they? I will not detain the Senate by reciting them all. I wish I had time to investigate them very briefly. He says he wants our protest on record. Well, suppose you put it on record, what does it amount to? What use is there of any protest unless you mean to enforce it? Why do you protest? It is in order that you may have the legal remedies, or the remedies that power may secure to you; and yet the Senator wants to put a protest on record, and at the same time a declaration that it does not amount to anything that he does not mean to fight it out. If you do not mean to stand up to it, you had better say nothing about it, and not put it upon record, to stand there as a monument of shame, when trodden under foot and despised by all the nations of the earth, to stand a mockery on record to teach us that the days of our degeneracy have commenced. Why put it there unless you mean to maintain and defend it? If you mean to say it, and to stand to it, then I will hear you.

The Senator wishes to see the inviolability of the law of nations sustained. He wishes to make a proclamation, I suppose, to all the ends of the earth, and that is to be the inviolability of the law of nations. Well, if that Senator, or this Senator, or this Government has the power to make such a proclamation, and it would be regarded and obeyed by other nations, I might be willing to agree to it; but where do we learn that an edict, proclamation, or protest, issuing from this Government, great, mighty, and powerful as it is, and as I hope it may continue to be, would establish the inviolability of the law of nations?

But the Senator says that, if it does no other good, it will strengthen the purposes of the friends of freedom in other nations. Good knows that if I could strengthen the heart of one solitary votary of liberty throughout the world, I would gladly do so. How would you strengthen the hearts and engage the hopes of the down-trodden, oppressed of the earth, by a protest against the injustice and ingratitude of other Powers exercised towards them, and at the same time accompany that protest with an assurance that you do not mean to have any fuss about it; that you do not mean to fight about it; and that you simply mean to tell them that they are a great set of scoundrels, and cruel, and oppressive, and that is all that we mean? If you want to carry consolation to the heart of the oppressed, if you want to nerve them for the conflict, tell them that they are right—tell them to trust in God, and the might of spirit of liberty, and that we will stand by them, and help them to fight the battles of freedom. Do you not think that that would help them a little more than this mere protest, with a protocol attached that you do not mean to fight about it?

Liberty! Why the Senator talks largely about liberty throughout the world. I do not know whether he means to extend that remark throughout all our borders or not. If he does, there is something to stop me. I go for liberty, but I go for that sort of liberty which the constitution recognises, and when a broad sweep is made for liberty throughout the world, and for free and perfect equality, I enter a protest just there; a protest which I shall maintain at all hazards and to the last extremity if forced upon me.

I can assure the Senator from Michigan that it was not my purpose to have assailed him unjustly. I simply desired to do him justice, and for aught I can tell that is the very last thing he wants to be done. That was my purpose, nothing more. I have not set down aught in malice, nor aught extenuated. I meant no personal unkindness or disrespect to any body. I meant to speak plainly, frankly, and fearlessly, as I shall ever do, acknowledging my proper responsibilities to myself as a gentleman, and to every Senator with whom I hope to entertain relations of personal kindness and respect. When the time comes that I shall be ashamed or afraid to declare my sentiments here, when I believe those sentiments to be conducive to the public interests, I shall throw down the commission with which I have been honored, and leave this seat to be filled by some more honorable person.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I want simply to call the attention of the honorable Senator from Michigan to one fact, in which I think he is mistaken, in regard to the history of the resolution to which he has referred. When he spoke of having introduced the resolution which was voted down, I supposed that he referred to the resolution which he introduced in relation to suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. CASS. I did.

Mr. HALE. Well, I have some recollection of that resolution. I felt some interest in it at the time and I think if the honorable Senator will examine the matter he will find that he is mistaken. On the 15th of December, 1849,

at the commencement of that session, the honorable Senator introduced his resolution in relation to suspending diplomatic relations with Austria. I pro-

posed an amendment to it. It was called up several times, and several gentlemen addressed the Senate upon it until the 5th of February, 1850, and then Mr. Foote, at that time a member of the Senate from Mississippi, stated that he held in his hand certain resolutions which he proposed to offer, and that one was to be proposed by his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. SOULE,) and that the honorable Senator from Michigan had consented to receive those three resolutions as a substitute for his original one. I withdrew my amendment then, and upon the motion of Mr. Foote those resolutions were assigned and made the special order for a future day. They were never called up afterwards, and there was never any vote taken upon them according to my recollection, as the journals of the Senate will show. That is the statement which I desired to make.

Mr. CASS. I was under the impression that a vote had been taken.

Mr. HALE. No, sir there was no vote taken.

Mr. CASS. If there was not a vote taken, it was because it was evident that a majority of the Senate were not in favor of the resolution.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed.

A letter-writer for the New York Evening Post, just after the defeat of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, used the following language, which was quoted by the Richmond Enquirer:

"The South having thrown herself into the embraces of the Whigs and anti-slavery party of the North, must hereafter take care of herself. With what propriety can it ask the Democracy of the North to make further sacrifices to promote her interests? Let her look to her Whig friends, depend upon her alliances, and ask nothing more."

Commenting to this, the Richmond Republican draws the following comparison:

"How different the life of MILLARD FILLMORE from that of MARTIN VAN BUREN! The latter came into power under the auspices of the Southern Democracy, as a Northern man with Southern principles. He has proved himself to be politically a traitor, and personally without principles of any kind. The former came into power, advocated by the Whigs of the Union as a northern man with American principles, but denounced by the Southern Democracy as an Abolitionist of the darkest dye. This man, assuming the reins of authority in the most bitter war of sections which the country has ever experienced, has conducted public affairs with such wisdom, justice, moderation, and dignity, as to win the warmest encomiums even from the leaders of the Democratic party. Neither the blandishment of northern popularity nor the threats of northern displeasure, have relaxed for one moment his fidelity to the Constitution and the laws. Amid the raging sea of sectional and political passions, he has remained fixed and immovable as a lighthouse among the fretting tides of ocean; never provoking hostility, but dashing back without an effort the angry waves. Let the South look to her Whig friends. Yes, she is looking to them even now—with gratitude, with faith, with hope, as the mariner looks to the beacon flame which has guided him through roaring breakers, and is pouring a broad flood of light upon the harbor's mouth."

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE ADJUSTED TO ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE.—The air we breathe, and from which plants also derive a portion of their nourishment, consist of a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen gases, with a minute quantity of carbonic acid, and a variable proportion of watery vapour. Every hundred gallons of dry air contain about twenty-one gallons of oxygen and seventy-nine of nitrogen. The carbonic acid amounts only to one gallon in twenty-five hundred, while the watery vapour in the atmosphere varies from one to two gallons and a half—steam—in one thousand gallons of common air. The oxygen in the air is necessary to the respiration of animals, and to the support of combustion—burning of bodies. The nitrogen serves principally to dilute the strength, so to speak, of the pure oxygen, in which gas, as is mixed, animals would not live, and combustibles burn with too great rapidity. The small quantity of carbonic acid affords an important part of their food to plants, and the watery vapour in their aids in keeping the surfaces of animal and plants in a moist and pliant state; while, in due season, it descends also in refreshing showers, or studs the evening leaf with sparkling dew. There is a beautiful adjustment in the constitution of the atmosphere to the nature and necessities of living beings. The energy of the pure oxygen is tempered, yet not too much weakened, by the admixture of nitrogen. The carbonic acid, which alone is noxious to life, is mixed in so minute proportion as to be harmless to animals, while it is still beneficial to plants; and when the air is overloaded with watery vapour, it is provided that it shall descend in rain. These rains at the same time serve another purpose. From the surface of the earth there are continually ascending vapours and exhalations of a more or less noxious kind; these the rains wash out from the air, and bring back to the soil, at once purifying the atmosphere through which they descend, and refreshing and fertilizing the land on which they fall.

On Sunday night the dry goods store of Blackburn & Smith, at Frankfort, was burglariously entered and robbed of \$500 in money.

On Tuesday, in the same place, \$90 was stolen from Mr. Pifer's residence.

Governor French of Illinois has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to meet at the capitol on the first Monday in June.

There is one truth that we would impress upon the minds of children: Early religion lays the foundation of happiness, both in time and eternity.

From the Louisville Journal.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION.—In a debate in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 14th inst., Mr. Rantoul, of Mass., the leading Democratic member from that State, thus defined his position in regard to the recapture of fugitive slaves:

Mr. Rantoul handed to the reporter the following memorandum of the reply which he had wished to make, when he was prevented by the enforcement of the rules:

"Before the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) can tell whether he agreed with me on these points, he must first know my views upon them. I insist upon the strict observance of the Constitution, not in unmeaning words, but in fact. If there is any doctrine fundamental to the creed of the Democratic party, it is that the Constitution be strictly construed. By the teeth amendment, 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States,' are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

"The third clause of the 2d section of article 4th of the Constitution, just quoted by the gentleman, does not, in terms, grant one scintilla of power to the Federal Government. It does not, by any implication, necessary, or even unnecessary, grant any power, any more than the first clause of the same section, touching immunities of citizens. At the time it was adopted there is no reason to suspect that any one dreamed that it contained a grant of power. It was borrowed from the ordinance of 1787, in which instrument nobody has yet pretended that it contained a grant of power. The fugitive law, pretended to be based on this clause, is a naked usurpation of power, without one syllable in the Constitution to justify it; a gross, palpable, flagrant violation of the Constitution which we have sworn to support."

"Such a usurpation of a Hamiltonian Federalist may justify a State Rights Democrat cannot."

Upon this matter, there is a perfect coincidence of views between Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, the one representing the Free-soil Democrats of the North and the other the Southern rights men. Both believe that the Constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves is to be carried into effect, if at all, by State and not by Federal legislation.

This was not the view of the men in Congress that passed the fugitive act of 1793, many of whom had taken part in the adoption of the Constitution and may certainly be supposed to have understood something as to its provisions. Not a single member of the Congress of 1793 objected to the fugitive act of that year on any such ground as that the power of rendering efficacious the constitutional provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves did not belong to Congress. So the Democrats of this day pretend to know a great deal more about the Constitution than the men knew who made it.

The Congress of '93 decided, by the passage of the fugitive law, that the constitutional provision was to be made efficacious by federal legislation, and the courts and Legislatures of the Union have acquiesced in the view for nearly sixty years, and to all this authority is superadded the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has the exclusive power of passing the laws necessary to the carrying out of the provision of the Constitution in regard to fugitive slaves. The matter therefore may, in spite of the opinions of such men as Rantoul and Rhett, be regarded as settled one.

SEDITION.—Several weeks since, an intimation was given by the city press relative to a crime which had been committed in the vicinity of Chicago, and which at the time, in order to promote the detection of the villain, it was thought proper not to publish, as the officers were then in this city in pursuit of the criminal. As yet, nothing has been heard concerning him or his whereabouts, and it is no longer necessary to conceal the facts.

It seems that a man by the name of Albert Brinn, who was the proprietor of a small tavern in Chippewa county, Ill., had two young girls living with him, and whom he had repeatedly tried to seduce, but in vain. At length he fixed upon an expedient, which but too fully, accomplished his hellish purpose.

One evening, after the girls had retired to their bed, he ran into their room, pretending that some one was after him, and begged to be taken in their bed, the better for his safety. His confiding victims, never suspecting his designs, generously yielded to protect him from what they really conceived personal harm or danger. Shortly after an accomplice entered, who boldly charged the girls with criminality, and then retired. From this time Brinn acted as a free man.

He was arrested, and then repented of his crime, and begged to be taken in their bed, the better for his safety. His confiding victims, never suspecting his designs, generously yielded to protect him from what they really conceived personal harm or danger. Shortly after an accomplice entered, who boldly charged the girls with criminality, and then retired. From this time Brinn acted as a free man.

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The Clay Festival in New York.

The great CLAY Festival Association, which assembled in New York on the 12th inst., for the purpose of celebrating the birth of HENRY CLAY, is represented as having been a very brilliant affair. We take the following account of it from the Baltimore Patriot:

On Monday, the 12th of April, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, was celebrated in New York by a grand festival at the Apollo Rooms. The Hall was admirably decorated with flags and banners. Back of the President's chair was a bust of CLAY, enclosed in a heart of evergreen, and with the inscription below—"I know no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but my country."

Hon. Joseph L. White presided. At a quarter past eight, the company, numbering about 600, entered the room and sat down to a sumptuous dinner. Five tables were laid the full length of the Hall, and one at the head of the room upon a dais for the invited guests, among whom were ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee, Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky, N. B. Blunt, Esq., Willis Hall, Esq., Rev. E. H. Chapin, Col. Peyton and Col. Pryers.

Rev. E. H. Chapin said grace. After an hour had been spent in discussing the dinner, Mr. White, the chairman called the Meeting to order for the regular toasts. The first regular toast was—

"The 12th of April, 1777.—The Birthday of a man who is not for a day, but for all time."—Music.—"Off in the Still Night"

This toast was received with twelve cheers—and was followed by the singing of an original song, by W. G. Mickle, Esq., in the chorus of which the whole company joined; the first verse of the song is as follows:

With joy we welcome back the spring, Its sunny days and hours, When "Victory and Cedars" white, Speak hope and faith in flowers. But yet, by far more dear than all, Rushes in the day That gave to us, and to the world, The loved one—HENRY CLAY.

Oh, Henry Clay, this is thy natal day, To us more dear, Each passing year, Than thou art far away.

The express says—"We can give no idea of the enthusiastic warmth with which this spirited song was received."

2.—"The Man whose Birth makes this day glorious."—He has outlived detraction; and disturbed by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storm of political conflict—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles."

"We might hail the as President with happier brow, But oh could we love thee more deeply than now!"

MUSIC—"Here's to you Henry Clay." After the reading of the second regular toast, the following letter was read from the Hon. Henry Clay, amid the almost frantic enthusiasm of the audience:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1752.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly note inviting me to attend the celebration of my birth day, by the "Clay Festival Association," on the 12th inst., in the city of New York. If there were that impulse on which you kindly congratulate me, it might have been possible for me to accept your invitation. But I am sorry to say that during the last three months, with occasional alterations, there has been no material change in the state of my health, and it is utterly impracticable for me to proceed to New York, and to unite in the contemplated festivities of the 12th.

The commemoration of my birth day, on this and former occasions, chiefly confined to the city of New York, I have ever regarded as being prompted by the hearts of ardent and enthusiastic friends by their devoted attachment to me, and by their generous and unbounded confidence. I never conceived that it would pass the limits of their circle, or that it would partake in the smallest degree of a national character. Our country has been blessed by Providence with but one man whose birth day ought to be, and I hope ever will be celebrated as a great national anniversary in all times to come. But gentlemen, I owe an expression of my profound acknowledgments, and my deep obligations for this distinguished and renewed testimony of the esteem and regard, which the Clay Festival Association does me the honor to entertain. And I implore, upon the heads of all its members, the blessings of Providence, of health, happiness and prosperity, and all other blessings.

I am, with the highest respect, Your true and faithful friend, H. CLAY.

A railroad convention was held at Winchester on Thursday last. Hon. Chilton Allan presided. A series of resolutions were adopted setting forth the practicability of the construction of a railroad from Lexington to the Big Sandy, the cheapness of its cost, the advantages to be derived from it by the counties through which it is to pass, and the profitability of the investment to stockholders. Books were ordered to be opened immediately for the subscription of stock, and a committee was appointed to draft an address explaining the nature, character, and importance of the enterprise.—*Lou. Jour.*

A HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.—There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a counselor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storm can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor. The home circle, surrounded by such influences, has an antepast of the joys of a heavenly home.

Gov. LETCHER IN MEXICO.—Col. J. B. Crockett, who recently passed through Mexico on his way to California, has written a series of very interesting letters to his paper, the St. Louis Intelligencer. In one of them in alluding to the Tehuantepec treaty, he thus alludes to Ex-Gov. LETCHER, of this State:—*Lou. Com.*

It is well known to the country this treaty was negotiated on behalf of the United States by our distinguished Minister at this place, the Hon. Robert P. Letcher, who is entitled to the thanks of his government for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted this delicate negotiation under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. Whether he will be enabled to convince the Mexican Congress that it is their duty to ratify it, remains to be seen. But it will be imputable to no omission of the proper effort on his part. He appears to be profoundly impressed with the magnitude of the enterprise, and evinces the most praiseworthy anxiety for its success. But owing to the prejudices and jealousies which prevail here against the United States and which are so industriously fostered by the representatives of other governments, our Minister here has an exceedingly delicate and difficult task to perform in all his negotiations with this government. Mr. Letcher, however, will accomplish it if it can be done.

I had as well take this occasion to acknowledge the obligations under which Gov. Letcher has placed me by his kind attentions during my sojourn here.—With the frankness and hospitality of the true Kentucky gentleman, he has extended to me many friendly courtesies, which have contributed immensely to my enjoyment during my brief stay in Mexico. Every respectable American who visits this city finds a friend in our Minister, in the true Kentucky sense of the term.

A gentleman aged about sixty years, more or less, was committed to jail last Monday, on a peace warrant, for threatening the life of a young woman of sixteen or eighteen years. The facts of the case are about these: Some eighteen months ago, the two became acquainted, and the old gentleman made overtures of marriage.



# WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.  
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, APRIL 30, 1852.

**TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON.**—We think our columns afford a better medium for advertising to profit than any country paper in the State. We have a circulation of near 800 copies, and in at least twenty-five counties in Kentucky.—Madison county, in which we are located, is the third largest in the State and about the fifth in wealth. We have in our county some 40 or 50 Dry Goods Stores, the most of which get their goods in Louisville and Cincinnati. Some 10 or 12 counties above us, in which we have a good circulation do the same.

Our terms by the year to those who advertise liberally are 20 percent lower than the published rates upon our first page.

S. H. FARVIN, No. 36 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, is our authorized agent for that city.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.**

C. C. BAZEL, Saddlery, &c. &c.  
Hartford Insurance Company, Dr. S. T. NEWMAN, agent.

C. F. BURNAM, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

JAMES MARCH, House Furnishing goods Lexington, Ky.

Lottier—P. M. PFYER, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

One cent reward for Hardin Freeman, an apprentice to C. L. Fox, Esq.

We have stretched out our columns this week, which we think adds to the appearance of our paper very much, and adds at least two columns more matter. The increasing demand upon our advertising columns justifies the addition made, and we hope to be compelled by the same reason to enlarge again before long. We still have room for a few more advertisements.

We call especial attention to the advertisement of JAMES MARCH, in our columns to day. Mr. March has long been in the furniture and house-furnishing business, and of course knows exactly what is adapted to the tastes and wants of all. He has confined his business to pianos, and house-furnishing goods entirely, and we have no doubt his stock is large and complete. To our friends who visit Lexington for goods in his line, we advise by all means to call on him. He and his polite and gentlemanly salesman Mr. Snowden, will take great pleasure in showing you through his extensive stock.

In another column will be found a well-timed and sensible paper from our friend "X," upon the construction of roads in the County of Madison, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

The importance of improving our roads is evident to all reasonable, thinking men in the community. Unless some improvement is made, our proud county will have to take her rank among the second-rate counties of the State, when nature has blessed her with all the necessary resources to occupy the position of the first county in the State in point of wealth and influence. If she does not stand first, it is the fault of her citizens, and they can complain of themselves only. If they prefer to hoard their dollars and trudge through mud and mire, to making investments in internal improvements and building good roads, let them hug their dimes and amass fortunes, and the rising generation will construct good roads; but then it will set the county back twenty or thirty years.

We are rejoiced to hear that upon the east end of the Big Hill road, an effort is being made to get stock enough taken to begin the construction of a plank road from Richmond to the foot of the Big Hill, and that there has been a considerable amount subscribed. If the people living upon that road will only make a well-directed effort, there is no doubt but they can get the requisite amount of stock taken to construct the road, and we hope they will make such an effort.

In some future number we will give our readers our views at length upon the improvement of the roads of our county.

We have received from Messrs. S. J. M. Sims, Jr., and J. W. CRABDOCK, Esq., their prospectus for publishing a new paper at Frankfort, Ky., to be called "The Frankfort Mirror." It is to be a weekly and devoted peculiarly to "fun, amusement and literature." The first No. is to appear about the first of May next. We wish them great success in their effort and hope that they may meet with a liberal patronage. We will take pleasure in forwarding a club of subscribers—call and see their prospectus.

We received a letter from Hon. A. W. BYRNE last night's mail, stating that the Postmaster General has established a Post Office at Speedwell in this county.

We again return our thanks to Hon. B. EDWARDS GRAY, Wm. T. WARD and H. MARSHALL, for Congressional documents.

The age in which we live is verily one of improvement and progress; improvement in the development of the beauties and benefits of science and the arts, and progress in the dissemination of agrarian sentiments in politics and the deleterious spread of dissipation, vice and crime. No age of the world has been so prolific of inventions as the present century. Science has marched forward with the tread of a conqueror, and the arts have been almost miraculously perfected. Learning is being widely diffused, and intelligence is dispelling the darkness and gloom of superstition and ignorance. Whilst such rapid strides have been made in discoveries, there is yet a boundless field spread out for genius to explore and bring to light many hidden beauties. May the march of science still be onward and upward, and may its future advancements eclipse all that has yet been done in all past times, and may our land be emphatically the home of liberty, science and intelligence.

With the rapid march of science, it seems the propagation of agrarian sentiments in politics and the spread of dissipation, vice and crime has kept fully pace. In our own fair and free land, it is distressing to see the downward tendency of morals, and to witness how the young of the country are yielding themselves captives to every vicious habit, glorying rather it would seem in being votaries of dissipation, to exemplars in morality and virtue. Our political men are becoming more and more debased, and an idea seems to have possessed many that the certain way to insure success in politics is to cater to the vulgar passions and weak caprices of the multitude, and degrade one's self into an advocate of any hobby that tickles the fancy of the "b'hoys," regardless of its probable effect upon our destiny as a nation, and "to watch the straws to see which way the wind blows," and then follow hard upon the chase, yelping at every step, urging on his followers by the clap-trap devices and silly tales of the demagogue; and, we regret to say that there is "more truth than poetry" in the story.

We really fear that the men who are now filling more offices of honor and profit under our government, than the patriotic and virtuous of the nation, and who are playing the demagogue successfully, care but little for the country, so they swim. Many of them are wild agrarians, who are carried away with every wind of doctrine, and were they not restrained by the true conservatives of the union, they would soon involve us in difficulties which might strand our noble ship of state. We trust, however, the check will be sufficient to sustain our country, and that many years of happiness, prosperity and freedom are in reserve for us.

"In the long vista of years to roll,  
Let me not see my country's honor fade;  
Oh! let me see our land retain its soil,  
Her pride in Freedom, and not Freedom's shade."

It is "most devoutly to be wished" and sincerely to be hoped, that dissipation, vice and crime have reached their acme, and that the future will be less a scene of debauchery, blood-shed and blasphemy than has been the last half century, and that the youth of our land, as also the middle aged and grey haired, will cease their devotion at the shrine of Bacchus, resolve to indulge no more in vice or crime, and lead the life of moral, virtuous men. There is not one single habit that leads the young to dissipation, vice or crime, but is an idle, foolish one, unbecoming, intelligent, rational men, and which can be shaken off if once a proper effort be made. Idleness is the high road to all vicious habits, and the more certain way to avoid the haunts of vice and dissipation is to engage in some active business, so as to have the mind employed. Did fathers and mothers do their whole duty to their children, and raise them up to habits of industry and economy, the flood of vice and dissipation and crime would soon be assuaged and dwindle into but an insignificant rivulet. The youth of the age are retrograding in business habits, and progressing in vicious habits; and if something is not soon done to stay the tide of vice, it would be well for many that "they had never been born." Parents ought to arouse to the importance of discharging their whole duty to their children, and train them to business, qualify them for some honorable calling, and instill into them the idea that labor is honorable, and not the notion that none but plebeians should pursue the honest walks of a mechanic's life, and then there will be some hope for the rising generations, that they will be industrious, moral and intelligent.

We were pained to learn through our Cincinnati exchanges, that our friend Mr. Wm. Burnett had his house-furnishing establishment burnt on the night of the 17th inst., with the entire contents. We are glad to hear, however, that he was insured to almost the full extent of his loss, and that he had not at the time of the fire received his spring stock of goods, which he was daily expecting. He has opened for the present on the corner of Sycamore and 4th st., and will be in his old stand again in a few months, with a new stock.

The weather for a day or two has been very fine, and the farmers have been busily engaged in planting corn.

**THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS,** which reassembled in the Senate Chamber on the night of the 20th inst., was not characterized by harmony and discretion, in fact several whigs acted most outrageously, and for so doing deserve the contempt of all good and true whigs. Among the number who acted quite imprudently, rashly, was Hon. Humphry Marshall of this State, whose course we can not endorse. The difficulty seems to have arisen as to the platform our candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are to plant themselves upon. We think in attempting to promulge a platform the Congressional caucus over-reached its authority, and most certainly acted indiscreetly. The Delegates who will compose the Whig National Convention are the proper persons to lay down our platform. They are sent there by whig State conventions, under resolutions which are to them a guide, and they are more likely to express the wishes of the whig party of the Union than the whig members of Congress, who have been removed from the people for several months. In short, the whig Congressional caucus should not have attempted to mark out a platform.

We fight for principles, and desire our candidates to plant themselves upon a platform of our doctrines, but we want that platform written out by the men who nominate our candidates.—They and they alone are the proper persons to act in this matter; and we feel an abiding confidence that the men who have been selected as delegates to that body, will issue a platform upon which every good and true whig of this nation will feel proud to stand.

We this week conclude the admirable speech of Hon. J. C. Jones, of Tennessee, on Intervention. Although the publication of it occupied a good deal of space in these several numbers of our paper, we do not deem it necessary to tender our readers an apology for assigning it a place in the columns of the Messenger, as the publication of speeches in which are so beautifully expressed sound, conservative doctrines, will have a happy effect to mould public sentiment in consonance with wise policy and good sense and prevent agrarianism from taking the land.

The St. Charles saloon and the carriage manufactory of Osborne & Co., in St. Louis, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss about \$8,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Beaver Dam, in Ohio county, and Rose Hill, Laurel county, are the names of two post-offices recently established in this State by the Postmaster General.

The Spring term of the Garrard Circuit Court will commence its session on Monday, the 10th proximo.

**For the Weekly Messenger.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I remember to have read in the Louisville Journal about the beginning of the present year, an excellent article from the pen of Mr. Prentice, written to enforce the duty of returning borrowed books; could I lay my hands on it I would ask you to reprint it, we cannot, and therefore propose in all earnestness to say a word or two on the subject.

"To lend a borrowed book is a breach of trust, and not to return it, is larceny." This pithy sentiment of Addison is true, and contains the whole matter in itself, and yet what a mass of infidelity to trusts, and of stealing is daily going on. Many seem to think that books like animals, *præ naturæ*, or like (umbrellas), are things in which no man can have a vested ownership, that they are an illegitimate race *populi filii*. They are borrowed, read, thrown aside or loaned, without a sense of obligation to return them being felt at all. After thus, libraries, which have been selected with great care and at round cost and for which the owners cherish warm affection, are mutilated and destroyed. Bad as this is with ordinary miscellaneous libraries, with those purely professional, the evil is worse.

The books of the lawyer, the physician, and, to less limited extent, of the preacher, are the instruments with which he is to achieve his victories, yes to earn his support; as truly so as the operative tools of the mechanic, or the farming tools of the husbandman, are their only stay and dependence.

The failure to return books, is almost uniformly the result of carelessness and forgetfulness. Let the evil be cured. Good friends, sweet friends, let me stir you up to an examination of your libraries. Those books which have not your own earmarks send promptly to their owners, and you will be doubly blessed in the "restoration."

WINFIELD SCOTT.—Not a day passes but gives us some new evidence of the popularity of Gen. Scott and the desire of the people to place him in the Presidential Chair. At the convention at Painesville yesterday, every voice was raised for Scott, and the feeling seemed universal, that under his lead the Reserve would again roll up the Whig majorities of 1840, and the party again take the position of which sectional jealousy and the scheme of selfish leaders have deprived it. In New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, his popularity is such that no other man of this day can boast, and there is no reasonable doubt that these three great States will give him their electoral vote.—*Cleveland Herald.*

**For the Weekly Messenger.**

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I promised in my last communication to "repeat the dose," and if any of your readers discovered the article signed "X," and wondered who he was, they and they alone, are somewhat anxious to hear what he has to say about the construction of roads in Madison County. Were he to write all his opinions and all his views, you and they both would grow weary with the reading, and whether these opinions and views are worthy of attention, will appear by the interest manifest.

Are we to plough through the mud, stay at home, or be enabled to elect between good roads and home? Reader, does your business or pleasure require you to leave home? If so, do not you prefer a good road in all seasons, to our ordinary dirt roads? You well know that eight months of the year, your business or pleasurable intercourse with the large proportion of the community, (I mean with all except your immediate neighborhood,) is cut off, because of the means of comfortable conveyance. A number of Farmers have told me that they are made almost recluses on account of the condition of the roads, and yet they are as good as dirt roads usually are. The action of the weather, with its rains, freezes and thaws does now, and always will keep our dirt roads impassable from six to eight months in the year.

Are the business men of the country and town willing to undergo the labor of such travel, or to risk the greater probability of non-intercourse? The fact is that the condition of our roads during the winter and spring amounts almost to a prohibition of intercourse, and unless some speedy arrangement be made to obviate this difficulty, the result will be a narrow, contracted and unimportant trade between these two great divisions of the community. Who is to be the loser by the construction of turnpikes? The Farmer? If the road runs within one to six miles of his land or of his residence, leaving him to travel from one to ten miles after reaching it, he makes the trip quicker and easier than he could in the old way. Will not his land increase in value much above the relative tax or subscription he may pay? Look at the fact. We have but the one turnpike in this county. The intrinsic value of lands on that road before the turnpike was built, as an average, did not exceed \$10 per acre.—Since the building of the road not an acre bordering upon it can be bought for \$10, or I would venture to say, for less than double that sum, whilst the larger portion of it is worth from \$40 to \$70. Why is this? The land is not naturally any better than several other portions of the county, but the facilities for travel have created a business intercourse through the entire region over which the road runs, that has concentrated capital and labor upon it, and thereby developed its resources. The fact is that the lands adjacent to the turnpike (I speak of them as a class,) are well fenced and well cultivated, and this is more than can be said of lands on any other roads. What is the reason for this state of things? The making a good permanent road is the only reason. If you want better fields and pastures, better fences and houses, better farming and husbandry, create travel through your neighborhood, and you will reap the result, and if your fences, fields, pastures and houses are all in good condition and repair, and your farm in the vicinity of a business highway, are not your lands worth more? Will they not sell more readily and for a higher price than they now command? and in the event your lands are not for sale, their value, nevertheless, is enhanced, and the owner is worth that much the more, and besides a quicker and better market is had for grain and stock.

The farm contiguous to a turnpike, if by force of circumstances, it should be thrown into market, commands more competition and a heavier price than the one remote from business and active trade, uncultivated in a degree, though the quality of soil of both may be equal. Such is the natural condition of things, and such the inevitable result. The advantages derived from turnpikes to other branches of industry, I reserve for another article.

**ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE LOWLY.**—Mr. Gideon Lee, said, late in life, "I remember, when I was a lad, living with my uncle, it was my business to feed and water the cows. And, many a time long before light in the morning, I was started off in the cold and snow, without shoes, to my work, and used to think it a luxury to warm my frozen feet on the spot just occupied by the animal I had aroused."

It taught me to reflect and consider possibilities; and I remember asking myself—is it not possible for me to benefit my condition? Mr. Lee reflected to some purpose.

From a poor boy he became one of the wealthiest men in N. Y., and mayor of the city.

There is not so poor a book in the world that would not be a prodigious effort, were it wrought out entirely by a single mind, without the aid of prior investigators.

It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for great men and whole-souled women, to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life—to be the architects of their own fortunes.

**From the Louisville Journal.**

**THE DECENCY AND DIGNITY OF FORMER CONGRESSMEN AND THE WEAKNESS AND INEFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT.**—Persons who are acquainted with the history of the Congress of the United States are aware of the fact that it has, generally, since its first session in 1789, contained a large number of men eminent for their worth and the services they have rendered the country. For many years the standard of Congressional qualification was, as it ever should be, very high. The fact that a man was a member of Congress used to be regarded as pretty conclusive proof that he possessed talent and had some considerable acquaintance with statesmanship. In those earlier days of the Republic if a man occupied position in Congress, people were satisfied that he was a man of extraordinary mental and moral strength, and that he had devoted many years to the study of political science and was thoroughly conversant with the theory of government and the working of our institutions.

Look over the lists of the members of the various Congresses for the first half century of our government's history and you will find among many obscure names many others that were bright and shining. Both houses during that period contained many truly great men—men able to lead and who were looked up to as leaders. The debates then were sure to call out exhibitions of superb intellect. Each question was examined by men of acute and broad minds. In discussions of great subjects, how rich in thought were the speeches! Men spoke from full minds, and raved forth light, instead of darkness, in all directions. The effect of high mental cultivation, of a thorough knowledge of the classics, and of a general acquaintance with literature and science was seen in the speeches of many gentlemen.

Better however than mere intellectual accomplishments, was the broad and comprehensive spirit of patriotism which used to be manifested in Congress. No narrow sectionalism confined the affections of members. They were liberal, and instead of feeling themselves to be merely the representatives of districts and geographical sections, they aspired to the possession of a political philosophy wide as the boundaries of the legislation of Congress was designed to operate alike in all section and States. Great and comprehensive views were taken of all subjects, and the common object seemed to be the advancement of the prosperity and renown of a common country.

Alas for the degeneracy which has smitten our national councils! Both houses of Congress have sadly fallen off in all that gives respectability and dignity to legislative bodies. The era of great men and wide views is past, and the period of littleness in mind and narrowness in feeling is upon us. The present Congress is contemptible in talent and detestable in its sectionalism.

In speaking thus of Congress as at present constituted, we are far from saying that there is no great talent and no comprehensive patriotism among the members. There are several gentlemen in the Senate, and a few, a very few in the House of Representatives, who are eminently worthy of the admiration and respect of the country. But the majority in both houses is composed of men of weak minds and narrow souls, too many of whom have not even moral worth to recommend them to the regard of others. Occasionally, speeches are made that would have commanded attention in any of the former Congresses. But a vast majority of the speeches that are made are not superior to that species of eloquence which is heard in debating societies and the primary meetings of the people. To expect men of sense to waste their hours in reading the ordinary debates of the present Congress is to expect such men to make too great a sacrifice. To pay the proprietors of papers seven dollars a column to print the wretched debates that now take place is a wasteful extravagance, although that sum does not compensate the proprietors for encumbering their columns with such ineffable trash.

The idea which the present House of Representatives entertains in relation to itself seems to be that it is a mass meeting of all parties convened to discuss the merits of the various aspirants to the Presidency. This idea has been becoming more and more in vogue for many years, until now it has reached its greatest possible favor. All the great interests of the country are thrust aside, that men, whose highest boast it is that they are the devoted partisans of this, that, and the other Presidential aspirant, may give the country a catalogue of the transcendent virtues of the candidates they severally support, and expose the weakness and the hollowiness of all competitors. Whatever letter writers may say of these speeches, they are for the most part very feeble and very flat productions, requiring less ability in their construction than a village editor requires in the construction of the leading articles of his newspaper.

The Presidential question is one with which Congress has rightfully nothing to do. The people make Presidents, and the business of Congress is to do for the people what the people cannot do for themselves.

It would be an incalculable relief to the country if Congress would attend strictly and scrupulously to its own business, and then adjourn and go home. The mean and meagre discussions do more to keep up the reign of sectional feelings than all other causes combined. If a member cannot illustrate and enrich a great question, he can at least exhibit malignity and mischief by evoking hostile feelings in the breasts of other persons, and each member now-a-days fancies that he must do something to give himself notoriety. If he cannot dazzle by his brilliancy, he can surprise by his silliness, and hence those members who have no wisdom are very prone to write themselves down weaklings.

We regard the deterioration of the American Congress as a very serious matter. It is the duty of Congress to promote the general welfare, and how can this be done effectually, so long as the majority is unintelligent? A foolish Congress may fasten a measure upon the country full of evils, or it may deprive the country of a measure eminently fitted to promote the general

good. It is the interest and the duty of the people to have Congress composed of men of sound patriotism. Such a body is not a proper place for the exhibition of sectional feelings. He who is narrow minded and narrow hearted cannot rise up to the contemplation of any great and comprehensive questions. As long as inferiority of mind and narrowness of feeling characterize Congress, it cannot be expected to act wisely and to add to the substantial welfare and true glory of the country.

There is not a population in the Union which does not contain a greater number of men of talent, intelligence, and patriotism than the present House of Representatives contains. We sincerely believe that here in the city of Louisville, with her population of fifty thousand souls, we can select as many men as now make up the lower house of Congress, who shall be superior to that body in genius, learning, and abilities and accomplishments of all kinds.

Formerly the people were in the habit of reading the debates in Congress with great attention, and were sure to be rewarded for such expenditure of their time by the intelligence of the speakers. Now, very few persons read the debates, because they as a general thing are miserably defective in good thought and important facts. Sometimes even now we meet with a speech which will repay perusal, but it is sure to be an oasis in an African desert of flat and dry and sterile discussion.

We are glad to see evidences in many quarters that the people are beginning to notice the degeneracy of Congress, and are thinking of the proper means to be resorted to to restore something of the old dignity and decency to that body. We shall give our readers our ideas on this subject in another article.

**[From the N. Y. Mirror 19th.]**

**ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.**

**Four days later from Europe.**

The Collins steamer Arctic arrived yesterday morning, with London dates to April 7.

The steams screw ship Sarah Sands, Captain Thomas, left Liverpool on the same day for New York.

The Paris Patrie, of the 1st inst., contains a semi-official article in favor of the American expedition to Japan.

The Swiss government has replied to the French note, showing that, without violating the right of asylum, it had complied, as far as possible, with the demands of the French Government, by sending away thirty Frenchmen and twenty Germans, had removed twenty to the interior.

The French Chambers met for a short time on the 5th, and then adjourned for a week.

Some of the journals begin to express a desire for the empire.

There was no improvement in business; the corn market was declining in consequence of rain.

The Russian newspapers contain official reports of great victories achieved by the imperial arms over the Caucasian tribes.

Intelligence from Corfu states that 22 bankruptcies had taken place at Zante, to the amount of about 1,150,000*fr.*, and that others were expected.

According to arrangements, the squadron of vessels fitted for a searching expedition to the Arctic regions, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C. B., would leave Woolwich on Saturday, the 10th inst., and be ready to leave Greenhithe on the 15th, on their enterprising voyage.

The *Fædraland* announces the demise of the Senior Queen Dowager, Maria Sophia Fredericks, of Denmark, nee Princess of Hesse Cassel, who expired on the 22d ult., at the age of eighty-four.

The Dutchess Ida, of Saxe-Weimar, mother of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died, very suddenly, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at Weimar.

The celebrated Marshal Radetsky is not dead, as reported by the America, on Saturday.

Professor de Gasparis, of the Royal Observatory at Naples, announces his discovery of another planet on the evening of March 17. It is stated to be equal in brightness to a star of between the 10th and 11th magnitude.

The King of Denmark has granted a general amnesty at Holstein, except the officers who served in the Royal army in March, 1848, when the insurrection broke out. They as well as the Ducal families, are banished from Augusten-burg.

A letter from Hanover, of the 27th ult., states that the duty on imported corn is to remain suspended in that country until the end of April.

Two pirate vessels have appeared in the Mediterranean, between the island of Samos and the coast of Asia, and two Austrian vessels, which happened to be in the port of Samos, and a Greek Corvette, went in pursuit of them.

**[From the London Times of April 7.]**  
**Total Wreck of the British Steam Frigate Birkenhead.**

LOSS OF FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR LIVES.—WONDERFUL DISCIPLINE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 26th February, her majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact spot at which the calamity happened was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was speeding through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just after the foremast, and in twenty minutes time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of 638 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 454 Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end.

There is no mystery about the calamity. We are not left, as in the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of the disaster. Just what happened to the Origin of the Scottish coast, or to the Great Liverpool off Enlister, has happened now. Captain Salmond, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algoa Bay as much as was possible, and

more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely. Four hundred and fifty persons have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks the rush of water was so great that the men on the lower troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. There was the happier fate; at least they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least the manner of death was less painful than with others, who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage or coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the after deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger than the instinct of life. The men fell into place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off into reliefs, and sent—some to the chainpumps, some to the paddle-box boats. Captain Wright of the ninety-first regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us:—

Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or a murmur among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer who did more than another. All received their orders, and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise and confusion.

Poor fellows!—Had they died in battle-field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something unexpressibly touching in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts, struggling manfully to the last against an inevitable disaster. It is gratifying, also, to find that the women and children were all saved. They had been quietly collected under the poop awning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side, and passed into the cutter. The boat stood off about 150 yards from the ill-starred *Birkenhead*, and all were saved. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of persons who perished. The other boats, as is usual in such cases, were not forthcoming in the hour of need. One gig and two cutters were all that could be rendered available. In one account we find that when the men were ordered to get the paddle-box boats out, the pin of the davits was rusted in, and could not be got out. Captain Wright, on the other hand, tells us that when the funnel went over the side it carried away the starboard paddle-box and boat, and that the other paddle-box boat capsized as it was being lowered. Of the 184 persons who were saved, 116 made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Annexed are the names of the military officers drowned:

Major Seaton, Lieuts. G. W. Robinson, A. H. Booth, Ensign Royland, Ensign Modford, Ensign Russell, and Cornet Kolt.

The following are the names of the naval officers lost:

Mr. R. Salmond, master commanding; Mr. R. D. Brodie, master; Mr. R. D. Spear, second master; Mr. J. O. Davies, second master; Mr. C. W. Hare, master's assistant; Mr. James McClymont, assistant engineer; Mr. Decey assistant engineer; Mr. T. Harris, boatswain. Mr. James Roberts, carpenter.

YANKEE SILSDEE.—A London paper states that J. S. Silsdee, the Yankee Comedian will have cleared \$40,000 at the end of the year in England. He visits Paris, professionally, before his return. He is playing a series of engagements at the Provincial Theaters.

MEekness.—How difficult to be of a meek and forgiving spirit when despitefully used. To love an enemy and forgive an evil speaker, is a higher attainment than is commonly believed. It is easy to talk of Christian forbearance among neighbors, but to practice it ourselves proves us to be Christians indeed.

SENSIBILITY.—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so baronous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not madam," said the butcher, "you would not eat them alive would you?"

"Seventy-five cents per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, on looking over the price current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at seventy-five cents?" The old lady pulled off her spectacles, threw down her paper, and went into a brown study on the want of a proper appreciation of the value of the feminine gender.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.—The New Star, a Democratic paper urges with much energy the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, and says that it speaks "advisedly" when it asserts "that no other Democratic candidate would be able to carry Pennsylvania against General Scott." We hope Buchanan will be Scott's opponent, just to show how "Old Chipewa" will distance him even in Pennsylvania. We don't believe that the man lives that can carry Pennsylvania against Gen. Scott.

Lou. Cour.

When slandered, instead of complaining, be thankful that you have not been left to commit the wrong ascribed to you. The reproaches of conscience are much harder to bear than the reproaches of man.

NO SUNDAY WORK.—The printers and publishers of the daily papers in Louisville, Ky., have agreed to close the forms of their Monday morning papers, as early as 12 o'clock Saturday night, and to set no type on Sunday, except in cases of extreme emergency.

Can any one imagine anything more cheerless than a bachelor's bed chamber? Possibly the dismal swamp may make some pretensions to similarity.

A newspaper is a law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most indifferents, instruct the most profound.







